

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Highland Park Methodist Episcopal Church, South

other names/site number St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church; At. Andrew's Methodist Church, St. Andrew's United Methodist Church; St Andrew's Center

### 2. Location

street & number 1918 Union Avenue NA ☐ not for publication

city or town Chattanooga NA ☐ vicinity

state Tennessee code TN county Hamilton code 065 zip code 37404

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined eligible for the  
National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined not eligible for the  
National Register

☐ removed from the National  
Register.

☐ other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**5. Classification****Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private  
☐ public-local  
☐ public-State  
☐ public-Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)  
☐ district  
☐ site  
☐ structure  
☐ object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in count)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1

buildings

sites

structures

objects

1

0

Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use****Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: religious facility

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL: civic

EDUCATION: school

**7. Description****Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Neo-Classical

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other GLASS, WOOD

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**8. Statement of Significance****Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☒ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1907-1939

**Significant Dates**1907 (building begun), 1916 (finished), 1924 (addition),  
1939 (name change)**Significant Person**

(complete if Criterion B is marked)

NA

**Cultural Affiliation**

NA

**Architect/Builder**Bearden and Foreman (1916 building)  
Hunt, R. H. Company (Hunt, Benjamin – 1924 annex)**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References****Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):** N/A

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey  
# \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering  
Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State Agency
- ☐ Federal Agency
- ☐ Local Government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other

Name of repository:

Bicentennial Library, Chattanooga TN: St. Andrew's Center

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**10. Geographical Data**

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Acreage of Property .59 acres Chattanooga TN 112 SW**UTM References**

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>657313</u>	<u>3877941</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>

3	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>

☐ See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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name/title Paul Archambault/Preservation Planner  
organization Southeast Tennessee Development District date September 2011  
street & number Post Office Box 4757 telephone 423/424-4266  
city or town Chattanooga state TN zip code 37405

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**Additional Documentation**

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submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets****Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 Or 15 minute series) indicating the property's locationA **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO) or FPO for any additional items

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**Property Owner**

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(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name St. Andrew's Center, c/o Kristi Strode, Executive Director and Joseph Madida, Board President  
street & number 1918 Union Avenue telephone 423/629-9872  
city or town Chattanooga state TN zip code 37404

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**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 1Highland Park Methodist Episcopal Church, South  
Hamilton County, TN**VII. Description**

The Highland Park Methodist Episcopal Church, South is located at 1918 Union Avenue in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee. The Neo-Classical Style building, sitting on the corner of Union Avenue and S. Beech Street, was designed by the Chattanooga architecture firm of Bearden and Foreman. It is covered with cream-colored brick and is set on a cut stone foundation. Completed in 1916, the building features original stained glass windows and an Akron Style floor plan, which was a popular design in many Methodist churches in the United States in the early twentieth century. The edifice's roof includes an octagonal dome and its façade features six Scamozzi columns sheltered by a decorative pediment. The nominated property includes a Sunday School building addition connected to the sanctuary's west elevation. The hipped-roof annex was completed in 1924 and designed by Benjamin Hunt, younger brother of Rueben H. Hunt, who was a prominent Chattanooga architect.

The Highland Park Methodist Episcopal Church, South sits on a flat, less than one acre lot in an urban residential area. It is located one block east of the Tennessee Temple University. The edifice still retains a high degree of its original architectural integrity. Original architectural elements include the following: stained glass windows, Scamozzi columns, stone belt course, brick, wood dentil; stained glass windows; interior wood doors, wood/window trim, baseboards, and staircases (railings/balusters). The building originally featured mostly one-over-one wood sash windows and a few nine-over-nine wood sash windows. However, most of the non-stained glass windows were replaced from the 1970s to 1990s.

**Exterior**

The hipped roof, with pediments on the façade and east elevation, is topped by a large raised octagonal dome. The asphalt shingled roof was originally covered with terra cotta tiles and featured stone railings/pilasters on either side of the façade pediment.<sup>1</sup> The dome features a replacement roof and five arched window openings on the east and west elevations that originally featured stained glass, but were later boarded.

The façade of the church (the sanctuary inside) faces north onto Union Avenue. It features six classical columns supporting the decorative wood-framed pediment. Dentils and modillions are found on the raking and horizontal cornices and the tympanum has an oval shaped stained glass encased in a stone frame with a decorative floral shaped design around its borders. The smooth columns have Scamozzi capitals (Ionic capitals at a forty-five degree angle) and are paired at the edges of the inset entryway. Between the pediment and columns is a wood entablature with a dentils and molding courses and a continuous stone belt course.

The main entrance and the sanctuary's portico are accessed by a sidewalk, concrete pad, and four concrete steps. A concrete ramp with a red metal railing provides access to northwest narthex. Included within the portico is a grand decorative stained glass window encased in an arched brick frame with brick headers surrounding the arch. The stained glass windows are situated in multiple wood frames with a central arched

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<sup>1</sup> The stone railings and original terra cotta tiles were removed during the 1960s/1970s.

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frame window flanked by two rectangular frames and topped with five circular framed windows. Located on either side of the grand arched window are two smaller, narrow stained glass windows encased in wood.

Flanking the portico are two narthex entrances that include glass and double metal framed replacement doors with arched stained glass windows above them. The façade of the narthexes include brick rectangular blind windows openings that have been enclosed with brick on the first story and rectangular stained glass windows on the second story.<sup>2</sup> Spaced between the two windows are rectangular raised brick outlines. The windows are topped with stone lintels, which are consistent throughout the exterior of the sanctuary, Sunday School department, and annex.

Attached to the original 1916 building's west elevation is a one-bay wide two-story tall connector wing for the two-story Sunday School annex that were both completed in 1924. A concrete walkway and six concrete steps with a red metal railing lead up to the connector wing entrance. It features a replacement, metal framed double glass door capped by a decorative classical stone pediment with scrolled brackets and molded stone trim. The wing's entrance doors are flanked by two stained glass windows. The second story includes set of two metal framed windows above the entrance with metal replacement windows on either side.

The Sunday School annex features a hipped roof with a decorative dentil and modillion band cornice that replicate the details of the 1916 church. There is a cut stone foundation and a molded stone belt course. Its façade includes a glass and metal-framed double door entrance flanked on both sides by two metal framed windows. The first and second stories are symmetrical with a set of three replacement metal-framed windows in the center flanked by a set of two metal-framed windows on both sides. Six brick pilasters, in a similar pattern as the columns on the original building, are capped with stone capitals and divide the window bays. There is a stone water table that separates the raised basement level from the two main levels.

The east elevation includes a central bay capped by a pedimented gable, which is outlined with dentil and modillion bands and a large arched stained glass window identical to the façade design. The grand arched, stained glass window is flanked by two brick pilasters with classical stone capitals and stone bases supported by stone scrolls. The fenestration is similar to that of the façade, with two narrow stained glass windows flanking the large central stained glass window. Below the east elevation roof of the cornice is a continuous wood dentil belt course followed by a continuous stone belt course, both below above the second story windows. A continuous stone water table is featured below the first story windows and above the visible five layer cut stone foundation.

Flanking the central bay are the northeast narthex and rear, southeast narthex that lead into the Sunday School department and sanctuary. The east elevation of the northeast narthex includes two rectangular windows on the first and second stories. The southeast narthex protrudes out towards South Beech Street and features a set of two metal framed windows on the first and second stories with the raised rectangular brick

<sup>2</sup> Referencing historic photographs of the church from the 1920s, it appears that stained glass windows were never inserted on the first story of the narthexes.

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panel between them. The entrance faces north towards Union Avenue and includes eight concrete steps and a red metal railing along the sidewalk. The entrance door is a glass and metal replacement door with an original triple pane transom. It is capped by a stone lintel and covered by a metal awning. Above the entrance on the second story is a one-over-one metal framed replacement window.<sup>3</sup>

The rear (south) elevation faces the parking lot and is curved to accommodate and shelter the Akron Style Sunday School Department. A hipped raised roof protrudes from the building's primary roof line. Visible from the street, the raised roof includes nine original wood-framed nine-light windows. The first and second stories of the Sunday School department include seven one-over-one metal replacement windows. Attached to the Sunday School department and part of the original building is a two-bay wide and two-story tall section that includes a rear entrance to the offices and meeting/classrooms.

The rear (south) entrance is accessed by concrete steps and features a carport with a metal roof. It includes a glass and metal-framed replacement door which is covered by a metal awning. Located to the east of the entrance is a metal-framed replacement window and to the west are two metal-framed replacement windows. A set of wood-framed multi-light windows are situated directly above the entrance on the first story with a metal-framed replacement window located directly to its east and two, metal replacement windows located to its west.

Attached to the original sanctuary and Sunday School department is the Sunday School annex, which was completed in 1924. Its rear (south) elevation includes a metal-framed glass double door that is protected by a metal awning on the ground level. Three sets of two boarded windows are located west of the entrance on the ground/basement level. The first story includes three sets of two metal replacement windows and the second story includes four sets of two metal replacement windows.

The west elevation of the annex includes two sets of two metal replacement windows on the first and second stories' northwest bay and southwest bay. The two middle bays feature twelve metal framed windows on the first and second stories. On the ground level, two sets of two metal replacement basement windows are located on the northwest and southwest bays with five metal replacement windows located on the two middle bays.

Located between the 1916 building's central west elevation and the annex's central east elevation is an open/green space. The 1916 building's west elevation feature three aluminum replacement windows on the first story and five aluminum replacement windows on the second story. The annex's east elevation includes six aluminum replacement windows on both the first and second stories. The rear elevation of the front connector wing includes an original stained glass window on the first and second story.

<sup>3</sup> Note: The southeast narthex originally included nine-over-nine wood sash windows. The windows were replaced various times throughout the 1970s and 1980s. In addition, a decorative stone railing with balusters sat on top of the southeast narthex identical to the ones located on the northeast and northwest narthexes. The date of the removal of the stone railings is unknown.

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The original 1916 building's first and second story floor plan is divided into three sections following the Akron Style or combination church floor plan. The north section features the sanctuary and the south section features the Sunday School department that includes a small chapel and multiple classrooms on the both floors. The north and south sections are representative of the Akron Style or combination church floor plan, which was common among Methodist and Presbyterian churches constructed in the first quarter of the twentieth century. Last, the west section accommodates offices, hallways, and stairwells.

Original elements in the 3,029 square foot sanctuary include stained glass windows, wood floors, plaster walls, three rows of curved pews (10, 15, 10), and rich, dark brown interior woodwork evident with the ceiling support beams.<sup>4</sup> Dividing the sanctuary and Sunday School department is the original and still operable wood and plaster partition wall. The Sunday School department features the original dark brown wood pews and pulpit, wood railings, wood door trims, plaster walls, wood paneled doors with multi-paned glass and transoms, and replacement light fixtures.

The floor in the sanctuary features the original sloped pine floor and curved pew seating. The pews are situated in three sections of curved pews, with two main aisles. They face southwest toward the altar and original pulpit platform with the choir box and organ/brass organ pipes located along the west wall. The pulpit features an arched alcove in the southwest corner with a painted mural of Jesus.<sup>5</sup> The choir box, located in an arched alcove, is separated from the main body of the sanctuary by an approximately four foot high wood-paneled wall. Paneled doors and wainscoting are also seen in the sanctuary.

The vaulted plaster ceiling contains forty rich, dark brown support beams or ribs with decorative scrolls at the ends. The center of ceiling features a vaulted circular opening with rich, dark brown wood trim surrounding a central, stained glass oculus window.

The sanctuary is accessible through three narthexes located at the northeast, northwest, and southeast corners of the sanctuary. Located between the narthexes, on the north and east wall, are large arched, wood framed stained glass windows. From the sanctuary, the narthexes are accessed via double-paneled wood doors. The northwest narthex includes a single-pane replacement window on the west wall and double-glass replacement doors on the east wall. The northeast narthex features two, original stained glass windows on the east wall and replacement, glass double doors on the west wall.

Finally, the southeast narthex features two metal framed replacement windows on the east wall, a glass replacement door with a triple-paned transom window, a L-shaped original staircase in the southeast corner, and two original wood paneled doors with a multi-paned transom leading into the Sunday School department. The second floor of the southeast narthex tower is accessed by the staircase and includes a former restroom on the east wall and the partition mechanism room on the north wall.

<sup>4</sup> Replacement elements in the sanctuary include replacement light fixtures and doors.

<sup>5</sup> The date of painted Jesus mural is unknown, however, it was present in a photo of the sanctuary in the 1950s.



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The Sunday School department is accessible through a doorway in the southwest corner at the building's rear hallway or a doorway at the southeast narthex. When operated, the partition wall, located on the north wall, allows access from the Sanctuary into the chapel and Sunday School classrooms on the first floor. Both the first and second story of this section are 1,365 square feet and have a similar layout with the individual Sunday School classrooms located along the rear wall in a curved arrangement.

The first floor of the Sunday School department features a small chapel with original pews, pulpit, wood door trim, pine floor (covered in red carpet), dropped ceiling, and Sunday School room six-light wood doors with six-light windows, and five-light operable transoms. Each Sunday School classroom features plaster walls/ceiling and one-over-one replacement windows. The pulpit, in the red carpeted chapel, is located along the room's northwest corner. It features an original wood railing and balusters. Three section of curved wood pews (6, 7, 5) in each row face the pulpit with a walkway behind the pews leading to the five Sunday School classrooms and office, which originally served as a Sunday School classroom. The office is accessible from the rear hallway in the building, which is accessed through a original wood paneled door with six-light windows and a three-light transom.

The second floor of the Sunday School Department is accessed via stairwell in the rear hallway. It features an open space that originally served as additional space for Sunday School with six classrooms along the rear wall. Above the Sunday School classroom, with the raised ceiling, are nine, nine-light windows. A doorway to the southeast narthex stairwell is located in the northeast corner of the room. The room now accommodates spaces for the Ensemble Theatre of Chattanooga group. Also included on the second floor of the Sunday School department and accessed via the L-shaped hallway are two small rooms, located on the north wall, that include additional offices for a non-profit organization.

An additional classroom, labeled the "Janie Homan Classroom," is located on the west wall.<sup>6</sup> The classroom features wood-paneled walls, a dropped ceiling, and original wood floors. An original wood fireplace mantel flanked by two replacement windows is located on the south wall. An original six-light glass and wood paneled door with a triple-paned transom is located in the northeast corner of the room.

The St. Andrew's Center board room, located at the southwest corner of the sanctuary building, is accessed through the building's rear entrance and hallway. It includes original pine floors, original wood window and door surrounds, an original wood fireplace mantel flanked by a boarded window with AC unit, and a replacement vinyl window.<sup>7</sup> The room's walls are covered with wood panels painted in a cream color. The six-light wood door serves as the room's entrance located at the northeast corner. An eight-light, narrow wood door, which leads to a closet, is located at the northwest corner of the room.

<sup>6</sup> The classroom was dedicated in Janie Homan's name because of her longstanding service to the church and its missions.

<sup>7</sup> Vinyl windows replaced aluminum windows in 2008.

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The rear hallway, between the small chapel and Sunday School classrooms, includes original wood floors, original staircase/railings/balusters, a replacement door on the south wall leading to the concrete steps and parking lot. Doorways off hallway lead to the small chapel and office on the east wall, restroom and board room (originally office) on the west wall, and the St. Andrews Center (SAC) offices on the north wall. A staircase leading to the annex is located west of the SAC offices.

The SAC staff office (originally church secretary office) is located directly north of the hallway and includes an original wood six-light entrance door in the southeast corner and two, one-over-one replacement windows on the west wall that peer out into an open/green space between the original 1916 building and 1924 annex. On the staff offices north wall, in the northwest corner, is a doorway leading into the SAC Executive Director's office, which originally served as the pastor's office. Two original wood paneled closet doors are located on the north wall; two replacement windows are located on the west wall; and a wood paneled door is located on the east wall leading to the pulpit in the sanctuary.

The hallway connector on the first floor leads into the 1924 annex designed by Benjamin Hunt for the purpose of accommodating more space for Sunday School classrooms and offices. It includes a central north-south hallway with offices on the west section for the Children's Nutrition Program of Haiti in the southwest corner, and satellite offices/classrooms for Chattanooga State along the central west wall, and northwestern corner of the first floor.<sup>8</sup> The east wall in the hallway connector features six aluminum replacement windows that peer out into an open-air section where the original 1916 building is divided from the 1924 annex. Located at the end of the hallway along north wall, is a restroom.

All of the rooms include replacement aluminum and vinyl one-over-one windows, dropped ceilings, original wood paneled doors with multi-light windows, and wood door/window trim. The main entrance of the annex is located on the north wall and is accessed by a stairwell leading to the second floor, basement, and hallway to the northwest narthex. The rear entrance stairwell in the hallway connector features the original building's exterior brick wall and an original one-over-one wood sash window.

The second floor of the south section in the annex includes a large central 800 square foot room with original wood floors surrounded by six Sunday School classrooms that are, on average, 160 square feet and located on the south and west walls. Each Sunday School classroom features original wood doors and multi-light transoms with replacement glass. The classrooms are accessed through the rear east-west hallway or through a short north-south hallway that connects to another large classroom that is 870 square feet.

The larger classroom on the second floor, home to the Arts Academy, is surrounded by four smaller, approximately 270-300 square foot rooms on the south and west walls. All the rooms feature original wood floors, doors, and transoms with replacement windows. This area originally served as the Sunday School

<sup>8</sup> The Children's Nutrition Program of Haiti office and Chattanooga State offices were originally two separate classrooms.

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rooms for the junior and senior high school students as is evidenced with plaques above the classroom doorways.

The north section of the annex includes a east-west hall with two approximately 250 square foot rooms on the north wall. The east-west hallway leads to the front annex connector stairwell that leads to the first floor entrance and basement. An original stained glass window, showing the Holy Bible and flowers and labeled "Banks Memorial, 1901, is located on the north wall between the first and second floor stairwell.<sup>9</sup>

The first floor of the annex connector features a reception area with double, glass replacement doors on the north wall flanked by memorial windows labeled, "Sam Tate 1884-1919," and "Luther Tate 1874-1925." The northeast wall includes an original double wood door with replacement glass leading into the narthex. A display case with various photos of the congregation and church in the 1910s through 1940s is located along the south wall. A stairwell leading to the basement level and ADA accessible elevator are located in the southwest corner of the reception area.

The basement level of the annex includes the fellowship hall, kitchen, restrooms, boiler room, storage room, and offices. The fellowship hall, renovated in the 1960s, encompasses most of the basement floor at a size of 2,100 square feet. The hall is divided by an original wood partition wall and features a dropped ceiling, linoleum floor, and replacement windows. Located to the north of the fellowship hall is a women's restroom and two rooms that house offices for the Bike Co-op and Koinonia Credit Union. Located to the south of the fellowship room, is the kitchen (southwest corner), Lifespring Children's Clinic (south central), and a storage room that houses the boiler as well. The rear section includes the annex connector stairwell and stairwell to the original 1916 building.

Although the St. Andrew's Center has experienced renovations from the 1960s until present, it retains a high degree of its original physical integrity with the brick exterior, stained glass, wood trim, wood floors, wood paneled doors, transoms, stairwells, and plaster walls.

<sup>9</sup> The "Banks Memorial 1901" stained glass windows' origin is unknown. It may have been located in the previous Highland Methodist Episcopal Church brick building.

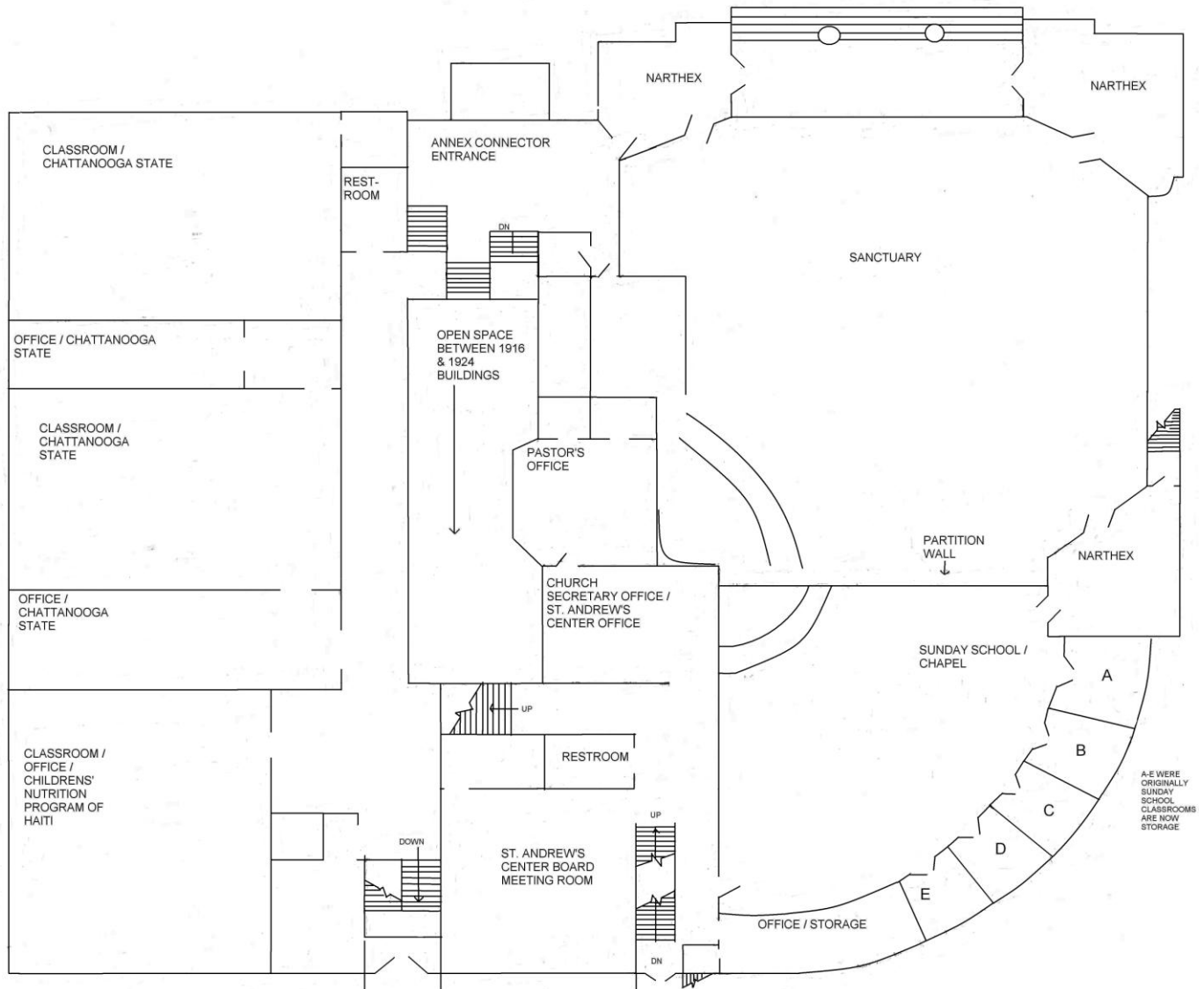
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First floor sketch plan

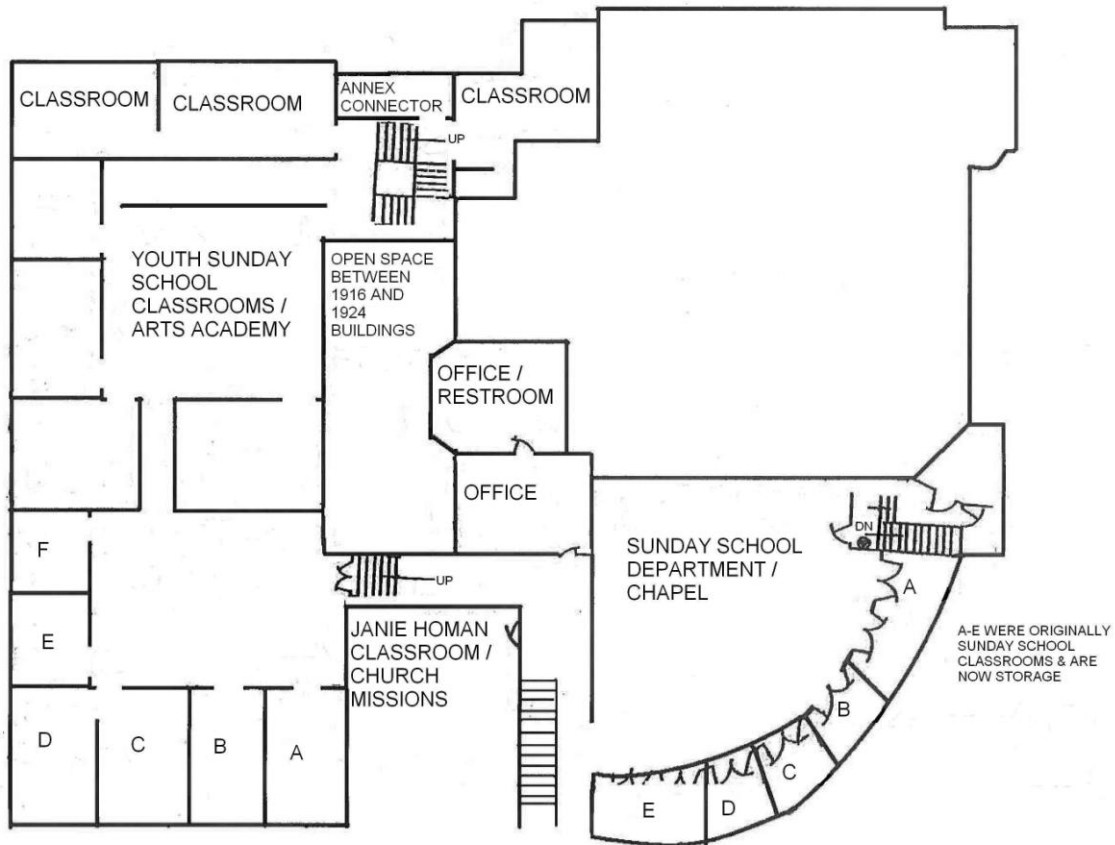
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Highland Park Methodist Episcopal Church, South  
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Second floor sketch plan

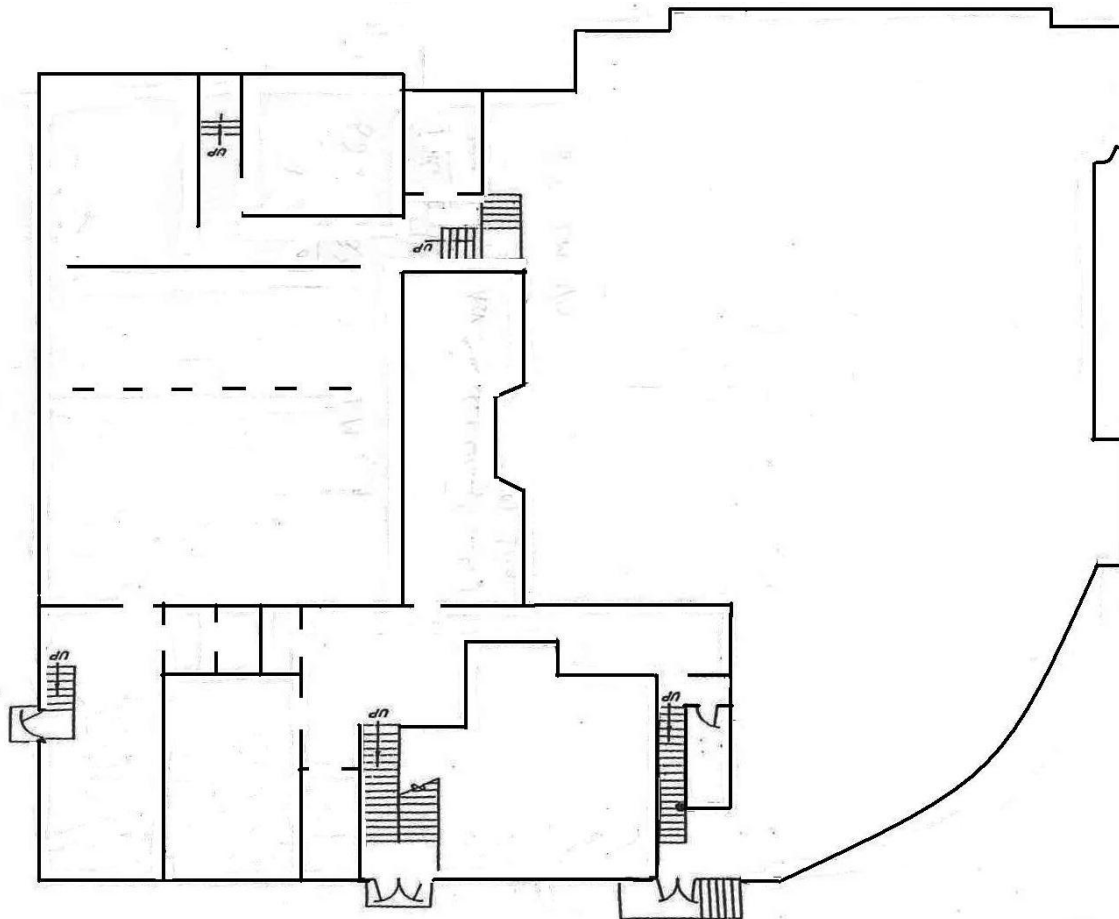
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Highland Park Methodist Episcopal Church, South  
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Basement sketch plan

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Hamilton County, TN**VIII. Statement of Significance**

The Highland Park Methodist Episcopal Church, South, located at the corner of Union Avenue and S. Beech Street in Chattanooga, Tennessee is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C for its representation of Neo-Classical Style architecture. The Chattanooga architecture firm of Bearden and Foreman designed the building in 1907. However, the building was not fully completed until 1916. The edifice features grand Scamozzi columns, stained glass windows, an octagonal dome, and Akron Style floor plan. Connected to its west elevation is a Sunday School department annex completed in 1924 and designed by Benjamin Hunt of the R.H. Hunt architectural firm. The church presents an architectural style that was uncommon among church buildings constructed in the early twentieth century in Chattanooga and retains a high degree of its architectural integrity with stained glass windows, wood floors, plaster walls, wood curved pews, rich dark brown interior woodwork, and exterior brick and stone.

The congregation in 1907 had much to be proud of since the church's inception in October of 1890 with thirty-five members under the pastorate of Rev. John W. Smith. The original church, located in a new Chattanooga suburb known as Highland Park (pop. in 1889 was approx. 1,000), was near the recently established and successful Orchard Knob neighborhood. Before the church's official recognition by the Holston Conference, the congregation did not have a permanent building to worship in at the time. Highland Park neighbors, Col. D.L. Sublett and J.T. Bowser allowed their homes to be used for church services. The Sublett Family was Presbyterian and the Bowser Family was Methodist. The Holston Conference recognized the Southern Methodist Church conference and sent Rev. Smith to lead the congregation in 1889.<sup>10</sup>

For approximately one year, the Southern Methodist members shared a building on Hickory Street with a Presbyterian congregation for a short time. From 1890-1891, Rev. Smith and the congregation worshipped in what was referred to as a "shack". With quickly growing congregations, the Presbyterians moved to a new building and the Southern Methodists moved to what was known as Terrell's Store (formerly Garner's Hall, non-extant) at the corner of Hickory Street and Chamberlain Avenue upon the appointment of Rev. John Wesley Carnes in 1891 by the Holston Conference. The same year, the church was officially organized as the Highland Park Methodist Episcopal Church, South.<sup>11</sup>

In 1892, the Holston Conference sent its third pastor to the church. That year Rev. John Wesley Browning appointed a building committee to locate a lot to accommodate a new building for the 104 members of the church. The building committee included the following members: J. Milton Browne, D.J. Manning, E.B. Cherry, W.B. Thompson, and J.T. Bowser. A lot was purchased on the corner of Beech Street and Union Avenue for a cost of \$1,080. Money was raised by the church's mission, known at the time as the Ladies' Aid Society.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>10</sup> "Fifty Years of The Highland Park M. E. Church, South: And Year Book of Golden Anniversary Celebration, 1890-1940," Chattanooga, TN, p. 7. Bicentennial Library Local History Dept. - Chattanooga Churches Clippings File- Highland Park M. E. Church Folder.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 8.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 9.

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In September 1892, the church purchased a nearby abandoned, frame school building for \$20, which was moved to the empty lot for \$25 on Beech Street and Union Avenue. The building was quickly renovated for use as a church. Reverend John Wesley Taylor succeeded Rev. Browning and led the church for four years. During his pastorate, the Woman's Home Missionary Society and Epworth Leagues were formed, a new addition was added to the former school building in 1896, and membership increased to ninety-seven members.<sup>13</sup>

Circa 1900, a small, two-story red brick church was constructed on the same site where the former school building sat. The church described in the "Fifty Years Highland Park M. E. Church, South," book was as follows, "spacious and elegant in contrast to the wooden structure it had superseded, for it had stained glass memorial windows, comfortable benches and a red carpet on the floor. It had also a belfry and the hour of worship was announced by the pealing of the bell." A 1903 photograph of the Late Gothic Revival Style church building depicts a larger building than written in the above description. Four pastors served at the brick church edifice.<sup>14</sup>

The brick building was able to comfortably hold the members until 1905-1906 when discussion began about raising funds to construct a church that would hold a large congregation for many years. W.A. Weatherford chaired the building committee in 1907.

In 1907, the Bearden and Foreman architecture firm of Chattanooga presented the Highland Park Methodist Episcopal Church, South congregation with two church designs, both having elaborate and lavish architectural features. The design the building committee and congregation favored was a Neo-Classical Revival design that featured large Scamozzi columns at the main entrance and a bronze dome. At the time, this design was a rare example of Neo-Classical architecture in Chattanooga.<sup>15</sup> In 1909, Bearden and Foreman would be associated architects with another Neo-Classical church in Chattanooga – McKim, Mead, and White's First Presbyterian Church (NR 2009). While the Highland Park church is not as elaborate in detailing, both churches share a monumental pedimented entry, dentils and modillion trim, and Ionic or Scamozzi capitals. Bearden and Foreman presented the congregation this design as well, which had its own share of decorative features.<sup>16</sup>

Two local examples of Late Gothic Revival architecture include the First Baptist Church (formerly Highland Park M.E. Church, Wesleyan Methodist Church, Asbury Methodist Church), located one block west of the Highland Park Methodist Episcopal Church, South on the corner of Bailey Avenue and Union Avenue, and the First Congregational Church (Lindsay Street Hall, NR 2010), located at the corner of Lindsay Street and M.L. King Blvd. The First Baptist Church building was designed by the R.H. Hunt Company circa 1910.

<sup>13</sup> "Fifty Years of The Highland Park M. E. Church, South," pp. 9-11.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 12.

<sup>15</sup> Include information about the construction of the First Presbyterian Church on McCallie Avenue.

<sup>16</sup> "These are Plucky Folk," *Chattanooga Times*, 3 Nov 1907.



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The brick edifice's Gothic Style elements include the corner bell tower, decorative framed arched stained glass windows, brick façade and buttresses. The First Congregational Church (Lindsay Street Hall) designed by Charles Bearden and constructed in 1904, features a brick façade, two corner narthexes, and a hipped roof with gabled bays on the north, east, and south elevations each containing large arched stained glass windows topped with decorative wood tracery featuring a gothic quatrefoil design. The northeast narthex located at the corner of M.L. King Blvd. and Lindsay Street, once contained a four-tier bell tower that was removed in the late 1960s. The southeast narthex is a three-tier tower.

Perhaps it was the lack of Neo-Classical style churches in Chattanooga that captured the eyes of the Highland Park Methodist Episcopal Church, South members and their desire to create something different and ostentatious in appearance. The design and size of the church showed the success of the church with its ever increasing membership and its place of permanence in the Highland Park neighborhood.

Charles Bearden, a prominent Chattanooga architect in the early twentieth century, was known for his design of religious institutions, office buildings, and school buildings in the region. Born in Knoxville in 1869, Bearden moved to Chattanooga when his father became associated with the *Evening News*. After attending Mercer College, Bearden apprenticed with Chattanooga architect Samuel Patton from around 1889 to 1897. Patton died and Bearden finished his work and then became associated with the firm of Adams and Bearden from 1905 to 1908. It was after this that Bearden and Foreman was founded and by 1912 the partnership had ended and Bearden was part of Bearden and Deacon. Charles Bearden died in 1928.<sup>17</sup>

Among other buildings Bearden designed, is the Neo-Classical style Richard Hardy Memorial School (NR 1982) in Richard City (South Pittsburg), Marion County, Tennessee in 1925, and the Tudor Revival Style Chattanooga Golf and Country Club in the Riverview neighborhood. In addition, Charles Bearden and Charles Foreman served as associate architects for the First Presbyterian Church's (NR 2009) original Sunday School Department (non-extant) in 1909. The First Presbyterian Church is located in Chattanooga on McCallie Avenue.<sup>18</sup>

The Akron Style floor plan, also known as the "combination church" plan, was selected for the Highland Park Methodist Episcopal Church, South's auditorium and Sunday School department. The Akron Style Plan, first used at First Methodist Church in Akron, Ohio, consists of a central open space with smaller classroom spaces attached with movable partitions. This plan allowed for easier transition between the main church service and Sunday School activities, as well as providing increased space in the main sanctuary for special events. The lesson of the day took place in the sanctuary and was discussed afterwards in smaller rooms at different age levels. The Uniform Lesson Plan, as it was known, allowed one activity to blend well

<sup>17</sup> Joseph Herndon. "Architects in Tennessee until 1930: A Dictionary." Master's thesis, Columbia University, 1975, 19-20.

<sup>18</sup> "Looking Backward," *Chattanooga Times*, 21 Jan 1953, Chattanooga Architects (A-F) News Clippings Folder, Bicentennial Library, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and Wilson, John. *Chattanooga's Story*. Chattanooga, TN, 1980, pp. 343, 351.

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with the next activity. By the 1890s, the Akron Plan became a standard for medium to large Methodist Churches.<sup>19</sup>

The Akron Style floor plan design for the Highland Park Methodist Episcopal Church, South auditorium, very similar to the Trinity United Methodist Church's (NR listed 2009) in Athens, McMinn County, Tennessee, became a common in many Southeast Tennessee Methodists and Presbyterian churches. The pulpit, choir box, and sliding partition wall for the Sunday School Department are situated the same in both Tennessee churches. The only primary difference is the lack of a balcony in the Highland Park church.

The Highland Park Methodist Episcopal Church, South was known for its mission work and two societies that included approximately 100 women. The Woman's Foreign Society and Woman's Home Mission Society based at the church created much "growth and prosperity of the congregation," which led to attendance numbers around 400 in 1907, just as the new church building had begun.<sup>20</sup>

The cornerstone for the new church building was officially laid by Bishop C.B. Galloway on November 4, 1907. At the cornerstone dedication ceremony, Bishop Galloway, spoke to 500 people and delivered a sermon referring to a passage from Chronicles 29:1. Galloway told the congregation, "I have taken part in many kinds of public functions. I have been at the opening of bridges, the dedication of cotton exchanges, sugar exchanges, rice exchanges, and many other sorts of exchanges. I believe in them all, but don't believe in any of them like I do in laying the cornerstone for a new edifice of worship." With an inspiring sermon, approximately \$16,000 was raised in one day for the construction of the church, which had a \$40,000 construction cost.<sup>21</sup>

Construction on the church auditorium began in 1907-1908 with the walls and roof erected quickly. In 1908, the former brick church was demolished to make room for the Sunday School Department for the youth of the church. Far from complete with unplastered walls, unfinished floors, and no windows, services and Sunday School were held in the incomplete building. In fact, the church in its rough, unfinished condition, held its first wedding on September 28, 1910 between Miss Alma Cartwright and Mr. Samuel Ulrich.<sup>22</sup>

The Sunday School department was completed circa 1910 and worship services were held there until 1916 when the auditorium was complete. With a tight financial budget, work was delayed on the church's auditorium and for some time, many were worried that this section would not be completed. Rev. N.M. Watson arrived at what he thought would be a new and completed church in 1915 only to find the

<sup>19</sup> <http://www.fran1st.com/index.php?pid=6> Web site accessed 1/26/09.

<sup>20</sup> "These Are Plucky Folk," *Chattanooga Times*, 3 Nov 1907, Bicentennial Library, Chattanooga Churches News Clippings File – Methodist- G-K (Highland Park Methodist Episcopal Church, South), Local History Dept.

<sup>21</sup> "They Raise \$16,000 in One Hour For New Church," *Chattanooga Times*, 4 Nov 1907, p. 1.

<sup>22</sup> "Fifty Years of The Highland Park M. E. Church, South," pp. 14-15. Note: A parsonage was purchased at 1911 Duncan Avenue in 1922.

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approximately 350 members squeezed into the Sunday School rooms. Rev. Watson leaving a complete church building for an incomplete edifice vowed to have the church auditorium completed within one year.<sup>23</sup>

On September 10, 1916, the church's wishes came true with a fully furnished and carpeted auditorium but without stained glass windows. The opening service of the church was a union revival service between the Southern Methodists and Presbyterians continuing the bond started when both denominations shared houses for church services. Rev. T.S. McCallie of the Central Presbyterian Church delivered the morning sermon and Rev. N.M. Watson delivered the evening sermon.<sup>24</sup>

Stained glass memorial windows were purchased and installed later that year upon Rev. Watson's suggestion of memorializing loved ones. Memorial windows in the auditorium and Sunday School were placed in honor of the following people: Charles Henry Hicks and Samuel Weakley Hicks; Elsie, Lusgan, and May Caudle; Robert Watson (Jan. 26-Oct. 9 1902), James Holbert (Aug. 28-Oct. 27 1899), J. Harry Thomas (1858-1916), Sam Tate (1884-1919), Luther Tate (1874-1925), Friendship Bible Class, John Monning (1892-1900), Banks Memorial (1901), Ann Weatherford and Frances Taylor.<sup>25</sup>

Approximately seven years after the completion of the church auditorium, the increase in membership (approx. 650) had the building at full capacity especially in the Sunday School Department. The demand and need for an annex was urgent. The financial and building committee for the annex included J.F. Holbert (chair), Luther Tate, J.P. Matthews, and W.D. Caudle. They selected Benjamin (Ben) Hunt to design the annex, which would accommodate additional space for Sunday School classrooms and mission offices. Ben Hunt worked with his brother Reuben Harrison (R.H.) Hunt at his Chattanooga architecture firm. Ben was the younger brother of the prominent Chattanooga architect R.H. Hunt who designed many churches in the city. In fact, the R.H. Hunt Company architectural firm designed the Late Gothic Revival Style Highland Park Methodist Episcopal Church (NR 1980), located down one block west of the church on Bailey Avenue.<sup>26</sup> The Highland Park Methodist Episcopal Church building, which housed a separate congregation from the Highland Park Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was constructed in 1909-1910.<sup>27</sup>

The R.H. Hunt Company was formed in the early 1900s and amassed approximately 130 finished projects by 1907. The architecture firm designed mostly churches but also designed schools, business houses, courthouses, hotels, and municipal buildings. In the 1910s and 1920s, church designs became common work throughout the firm and the churches with modest designs were completed for very little to no cost.<sup>28</sup>

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 15.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 16.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 18. Note: Benjamin Hunt may have assisted with the Highland Park Methodist Episcopal Church as well, but has not been confirmed.

<sup>27</sup> "Fine Church is Dedicated," *Chattanooga Times*, 14 June 1909, Bicentennial Library, Chattanooga Churches News Clippings File – Methodist- G-K (Highland Park Methodist Episcopal Church, South), Local History Dept.

<sup>28</sup> Butler, Sara A. "Reuben Harrison Hunt." *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture*. December 25, 2009. Available at: <http://tennesseencyclopedia.net/entry.php?rec=672>

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Benjamin Fortson Hunt was an associate with Reuben at the R.H. Hunt Company architecture firm and later served as a partner in the firm of Hunt, Caton, & Associates. Benjamin Hunt was involved with the design of several of Chattanooga's notable buildings. They included the following: Federal Building (Post Office, NR 1980), the Medical Arts Building (NR 1980), Orchard Knob Junior High School, and Howard School. Hunt served as the president of the Tennessee Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He was also an advocate for the Tennessee Valley Authority bringing power to the Chattanooga region with the establishment of the Electric Power Board.<sup>29</sup> He died in 1961.

The two-story annex's construction began in the summer of 1923 and was completed in February 1924. It connected onto the sanctuary's west elevation and featured a hipped roof, matching cream-colored brick, one-over-one wood sash windows, and a connector wing with a staircase. The new annex accommodated Sunday School classrooms for primary and beginners (first floor) and "young" people on the second floor. In addition it housed offices for its various missions. The McFerrin Mission was added in 1923. The basement of the annex included a kitchen and assembly hall.<sup>30</sup>

In the spring of 1939, Reverend E.D. Worley requested to have a 50 year anniversary book published for the church's Jubilee Week in 1940. The book commemorated the origins of the church, its first members, and the story of construction of their present building. It also closed the chapter of the Highland Park Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which officially changed its name to St. Andrew's Methodist Church in 1939.<sup>31</sup> The "50 Club," as they were known, organized the historical data into a 120 page booklet. At fifty years old, the church reached 1,700 members.

St. Andrew's Methodist Church celebrated its 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary in June 1940 with a pageant. The pageant was authored by Mrs. Bascom Childress and directed by Mrs. N.R. Campbell. It included nine scenes depicting the history of Highland Park Methodist Episcopal Church, South and St. Andrew's Methodist Church since 1890.<sup>32</sup>

With membership at over 1,200, expansion and renovations to the church and surrounding property in the 1950s and 1960s included the purchase of four lots between Kirby and Vance Avenue to accommodate additional parking and recreational space. In addition, a house (non-extant) adjacent to the church, was a purchased to provide more space for the four and five year old Sunday School classes. In the late 1960s, the

<sup>29</sup> "Benjamin Hunt, Architect Dies," *Chattanooga Times*, 19 September 1961, Bicentennial Library, Chattanooga Architects News Clipping File G-R. Local History Dept.

<sup>30</sup> "Fifty Years of The Highland Park M. E. Church, South, p. 18, and "Homecoming Set for St. Andrew's," *Chattanooga Times*, 10 Sept 1955, Bicentennial Library, Chattanooga Churches- Highland Park Methodist Episcopal Folder.

<sup>31</sup> "Highland Park Methodist Churches Change Names: Unification Move Given as Reason for Action Here," *Chattanooga News Free Press*, 2 December 1939. Note: Two churches named Highland Park M. E. Church were located one block apart. However, they were distinguished by the church on Union Avenue and Beech Street being associated with the name "South." The unification of the Methodist Church led to the two churches creating new names. The Highland Park Methodist Episcopal, South became known as St. St. Andrew's Methodist Church and the Highland Park M. E. Church, located on the corner of Bailey Avenue and Union Avenue, became known as Wesleyan Methodist Church and later the Asbury Methodist Church. (now First Baptist Church).

<sup>32</sup> "Saint Andrews Methodist Episcopal Church to Stage Pageant," *Chattanooga News-Free Press*, 22 June 1940, Bicentennial Library – Chattanooga Churches – Methodist – (St. Andrews), Local History Dept.

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merger of the Evangelical United Brethren Church and the United Methodist Church changed the name of St. Andrew's Methodist Church to the St. Andrew's United Methodist Church. Physical improvements to the church during this time included a new kitchen and gas heating system.<sup>33</sup>

Declines in the church's membership began to occur in the late 1960s. Members who resided in the Highland Park neighborhood began to move to surrounding suburbs and neighborhoods in Brainerd, Red Bank, Hixson, and Signal Mountain, and transferred their membership to other area Chattanooga Methodist churches. By 1986, membership was at 602.

With a steady decline of membership and many members moving to the suburbs and transferring membership to other Chattanooga Methodist churches, the St. Andrew's United Methodist Church could not maintain or accommodate the 38,000 square foot space and closed in May 2004. During the church's last few years, other than church related activities, the facility housed the Chattanooga Regional Homeless Coalition, weekly Tennessee Temple University Service for their students and the area's young adults, and after school programs for Hispanic kindergarten through fifth grade students.<sup>34</sup>

The St. Andrew's Center, a non-profit organization, began occupying the St. Andrew's United Methodist Church in 2005. It was established to provide mission ministry, urban ministry, and serve as a community-based center for the Highland Park neighborhood. Ownership of the St. Andrew's United Methodist Church was officially transferred to the St. Andrew's Center non-profit board by the Holston Conference of the United Methodist Church in January 2011. A few months before, the Holston Conference sold four lots to the Highland Park Neighborhood Association for \$40,000. The St. Andrew's Center received its non-profit organization status in 2007.<sup>35</sup>

At the present time, the St. Andrew's Center houses Chattanooga State Technical Community College's Adult Basic Education, GED, computer classes, and La Plaza Communitaria, which provides free education to Latino residents. In addition, the Children's Nutrition Program for Haiti, the Asset-Driven Development of Chattanooga, and Main Street Bike Co-op are located in the center. The sanctuary still provides worship services through the Iglesia Evangelica Monte Sinai every weekend.<sup>36</sup> The St. Andrew's Center is currently seeking grant funds and creating fundraising opportunities for the restoration of the sanctuary and Sunday School department in the 1916 building.

The Highland Park M.E. Church serves as an excellent example of Neo-Classical architecture in Chattanooga and southeast Tennessee. A windshield survey of historic churches in the city shows that the more common

<sup>33</sup> Marshall, Harrison. "St. Andrew's Methodist: A Church Born in a Tool Shed." *Chattanooga Times* 21 Oct 1967 and *The Holston Methodist Publication* December 1, 1955, "Homecoming Set for St. Andrews," *Chattanooga Times*, 10 Sept 1955, and "St. Andrews UMC Homecoming Features Special Events Oct. 12," *Chattanooga News Free Press*, 4 Oct 1986, Bicentennial Library – Chattanooga Churches – Methodist – (St. Andrews), Local History Dept.

<sup>34</sup> Mission - St. Andrew's Center available at: <http://www.fumcor.org/templates/System/details.asp?id=33585&PID=411242> . Accessed July 2011.

<sup>35</sup> Cooper, Clint. "St. Andrew's Center getting Chattanooga building," *Chattanooga Times Free Press*, 18 Jan 2011. Available at: <http://www.timesfreepress.com/news/2011/jan/18/st-andrews-center-getting-building/>

<sup>36</sup> St. Andrews Center website available at: <http://www.st-andrewscenter.org/partners.htm>

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church designs in Chattanooga were of the Late Gothic Revival design with narthex towers, bell towers, pointed arch window frames, and steeply pitched gables. The nominated church stands as a physical reminder to the growth and prosperity of Chattanooga in the Highland Park neighborhood in the early twentieth century representing the work of two prominent architectural firms of Bearden and Foreman and the R.H. Hunt Company.

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## X. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal boundary description and boundary justification:

The Highland Park Methodist Episcopal Church, South (St. Andrew's Center) is located at 1918 Union Avenue. It is located at the intersection of Union Avenue and S. Beech Street on .59 acre flat lot. The nominated boundaries include the sanctuary building, annex building, side lot, and rear parking lot. This represents the historic and current property associated with the nominated property. The building is listed as Parcel 18 on Hamilton County Tax Map 1460. The nominated property also includes part of parcel 19 (extending approximately thirty feet past parcel 18) in order to include a small entryway attachment. Surrounding parcels on the south and west are parking lots that were not historically associated with the church. The church is bounded by Union Avenue and Beech Street on the north and east.

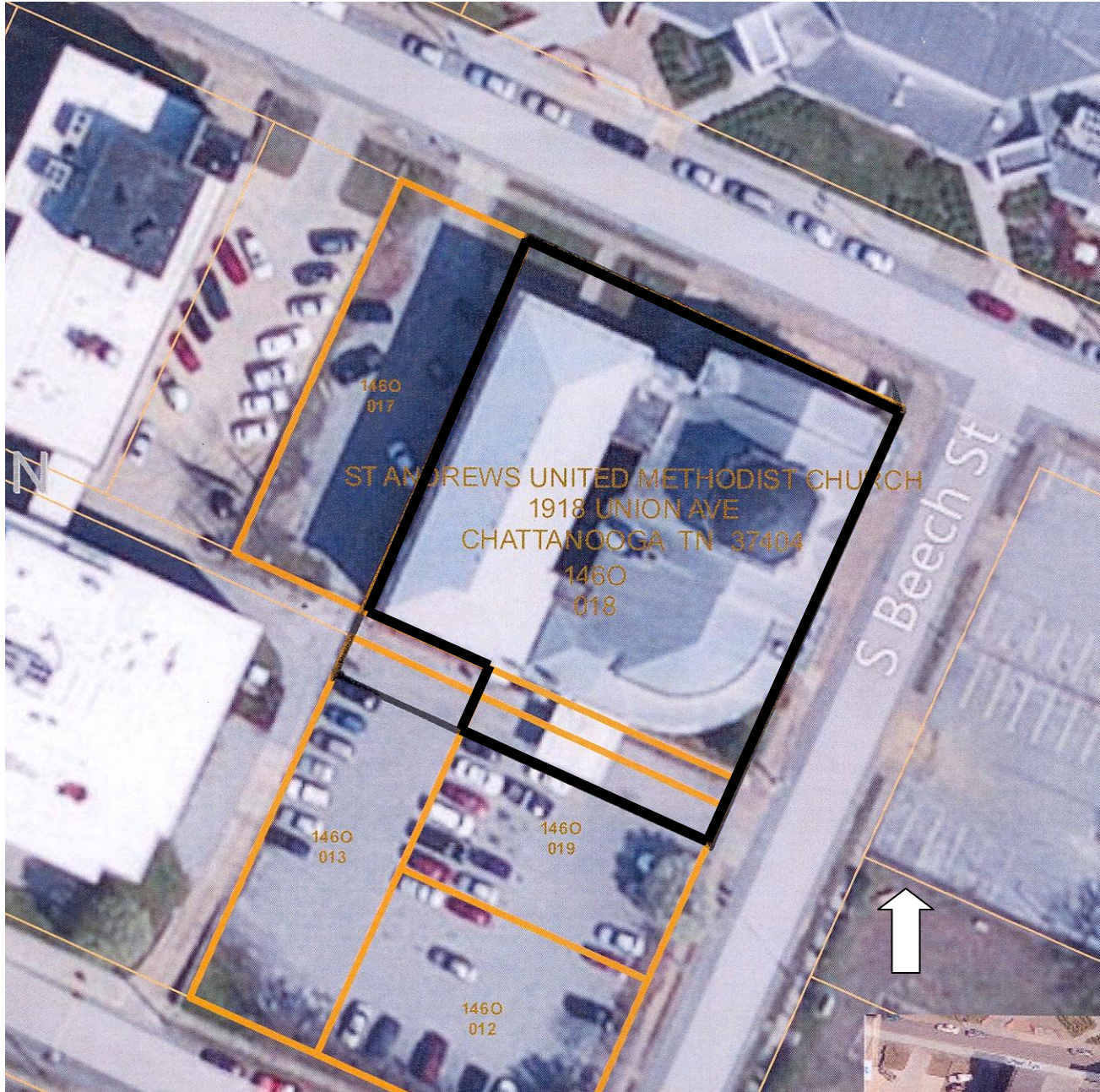


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## XI. PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer:        Paul Archambault  
                             Southeast Tennessee Development District  
                             1000 Riverfront Parkway  
                             Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402  
Digital negative:     Tennessee Historical Commission  
Date:                   August 2011

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Highland Park M.E. Church, façade of 1916 building, view south

Photo 2 of 21  
Highland Park M.E. Church, view of façade and east elevation, view southwest

Photo 3 of 21  
Highland Park M.E. Church, east elevation of 1916 building, view west

Photo 4 of 21  
Highland Park M.E. Church, rear elevation of 1916 building, view north

Photo 5 of 21  
Highland Park M.E. Church, façade and west elevation of 1924 annex, view south

Photo 6 of 21  
Highland Park M.E. Church, west elevation of 1924 annex, view east

Photo 7 of 21  
Highland Park M.E. Church, rear elevation of 1916 building and 1924 annex, view north

Photo 8 of 21  
Highland Park M.E. Church, sanctuary, view toward pulpit

Photo 9 of 21  
Highland Park M.E. Church, sanctuary, view of pulpit and Jesus mural

Photo 10 of 21  
Highland Park M.E. Church, sanctuary, view toward partition wall

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Photo 11 of 21

Highland Park M.E. Church, sanctuary, view of choir box

Photo 12 of 21

Highland Park M.E. Church, sanctuary, view of large stained glass window on east wall

Photo 13 of 21

Highland Park M.E. Church, sanctuary, view of large stained glass window on north wall

Photo 14 of 21

Highland Park M.E. Church, sanctuary, view of oculus located on the central ceiling

Photo 15 of 21

Highland Park M.E. Church, sanctuary, view northeast from pulpit

Photo 16 of 21

Highland Park M.E. Church, Sunday School department chapel (first floor), view of pulpit and pews

Photo 17 of 21

Highland Park M.E. Church, Sunday School department chapel (first floor), view of Sunday School classrooms (south and east wall)

Photo 18 of 21

Highland Park M.E. Church, 1924 annex, view of north-south central hallway on first floor

Photo 19 of 21

Highland Park M.E. Church, 1924 annex, view of second floor Sunday School K-5 classrooms

Photo 20 of 21

Highland Park M.E. Church, 1924 annex, view of first floor entrance/reception area in annex connector

Photo 21 of 21

Highland Park M.E. Church, view of Scamozzi column